

CURRENT CROWDING REDUCTION TECHNIQUE USING SLOTS

Abstract

A current crowding reduction technique that uses slots positioned between vias and a bump on a metal layer is provided. The presence of slots between the vias and the bump allows current path lengths from the vias to the bump to be made substantially equal. Because the current paths have substantially equal current flow among them when the current path lengths are substantially equal, current flows from the vias to the bump in a more uniform manner. Further, a bump and vias structure that uses slots disposed in between vias and a bump is also provided. Further, a method for designing a metal layer having slots positioned in between vias and a bump is also provided.

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